## THE GREAT DEBATE.

GEN. M'KINLEY AND GOVERNOR CAMPBELL AT ADA, OHIO.

A Political Battle in the Presence of Thousands-Both Sides of the Tariff Question Ably Presented.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Following are the speeches of Campbell and McKinley, delivered at Ada, Ohio. October 8, before 20,000 people. The order of the debate was as follows: Gov. Campbell to speak one hour and five minutes in open-ing: Maj. McKinley one hour and a half relying and Gov. Campbell to have twenty-

e minutes in closing. CAMPBELL'S OPENING SPEECH. I regret, said Gov. Campbell in opening, that I have not time to properly present the indictments of that over-grown monster which masquerading in the garb of protection exists on the wage-workers and the agricultur sts. [Applause.] Yearly farming is growing more improfitable, our commerce is swept from the seas and that in Yearly farmdustry abandoned. Under protection the splendid palaces of protected manufacturers are crowning the hills, while imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are displacsometimes called the "rotten rich" are de-fying the people and seeking through a venal press to destroy the reputation, the honor and the estate of any who may wage war vigorously in the cause of the people.

We are rapidly reaching a condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln when he uttered these words; "As a result of the war corporations have been en throned; an era of high prices will follow the money power will endeavor to prolony til all wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the republi [Applause] To convince you that that prediction is being realized, I cite you the utterance of a Republican congressman (Butterworth) from Ohio, who said in congress that be could upon the ten fingers of his hands count the men who had added more to their wealth in the last ten years than has been added to the wealth of all the agriculturists in any state in the Union.
[Democratic applause.]
The American Economist says that the

number of people in the United States who own their own homes have in twenty-five years fallen from five-eighths to threerears fallen from five-eighths to threeeighths. How many years will it take for
them to fall to one-eighth? The Progress
of Boston says that when Egypt went down
2 per cent of her people owned 97 per cent
of her wealth. The people were starved to
death; that when Persia went down 1 per
cent of her population owned all her land;
that when Egypt down 1880 then that when Rome went down 1800 then owned all the known world. In 1850, in this country, the capitalists owned 37% per cent of her wealth. To-day they own more than twice that amount of her wealth. Ye he who goes before the people, and without comment, without temper, points to these facts that are statistical and undisputed is sneered at as a "calamity croaker,"

Bradstreet, an authority in this country, says the total number of mercantile failures in the United States for the nine months of 1891 are 8866, as compared with 7538 in a like period of 1890, a gain of 17 per cent, This is under the McKinley bill. [Ap-plause | Yet in 1890, when Ma], McKinley accepted the nomination for congress, he said that if his bill passed the senate this country would witness a boom more marvel ous than it had ever known. [Laughter.] Where is that boom? [Democratic ap-plause.] "Free sugar, free sugar!" [from

Were it not for the present abundant crops, the best in ten years, these failures would be a great deal worse than they are. One of the greatest causes of the depres-One of the greatest causes of the depression and failures of the present season is that we are paying too much taxes. Maj. McKinley, on May 5, 1888, at Philadelphia, said that the tariff was a "tax." [Democratic applause.] Now, who pays this tax? The major says the tax is not paid by the consumer. Now, the supreme court of the United States, the highest authority in the land, has said who paid the tax. In the case of Brown against the State of Maryland, they unanimously appendiced that "a land, they unanimously announced that "a consumer Democratic appliance. I li 1870 William Richardson, ronce a member of the court of claims, and ex-assistant sec-retary of the treasury, in reply to the in-quiry of Senator Sherman, said that the importer adds the duty to the cost of the goods, and the consumer pays it. Governor Campbell here caused a board to be injusted on which he democratical hy

to be hoisted on which he demonstrated by methods of book-keeping the alleged injus-tice of high tariff. A man goes to England and purchases goods to the amount of \$5000, the average duty on which would be \$3000, making \$5000 the total sum paid by the importer. Here another board was hoisted, on which the \$3000 was charged up to "profit and loss," indicating that the im-porters did not charge the duty to the consumer and he would lose the \$3000 paid in duties. Thus, the foreigner has not paid the tax. Another board was holsted on which it was shown that if the foreigner paid the tax, the cost price of the goods when offered to the American consumer would be \$5000 instead of \$5000, which would be absolute free trade. Now, when genuine reciprocity comes in we will have, not a little one-sided reciprocity with the little countries of South America, but substantial free trade with England, France and the world. [Applause.] The duty on plate glass is 140 per cent.

and last year we imported \$160,000 worth of plate glass. That was the value of the goods in England, yet upon that glass there was paid \$223,000 duties, or \$43,000 more tuan the cost of the glass in England. Who paid that tax? Did the Englis manufacturer give us the glass and pay \$63,000 be-sides to get us to take it! [Vociferous ap-planse and laughter.] A Chicago paper says that last week a Chicago firm received \$1400 worth of pearl buttons from Austria, and the duty on them was just \$3000, or a triffe over 200 per cent. Who paid that duty? [Laughter.] Did the foreign manufacturer pay nearly \$2000 for the privilege of sending the pearl buttons to us? [Laugh-ter and applause.] The McKinley bill pro-vides that 99 per cent of the duties on some articles shall be refunded, provided these articles are exported. Last year the Standard oil company imported tin to this country. and of company imported in to this country, apon which they paid more than \$1,250,000 tax or duty. If they did not, and a foreigner instead paid that duty, then the United States has put its hand in our pockets and presented the Standard oil company with \$1,250,000 of our money, for this amount was refunded to the Standard oil company. company. There were manufactured in this country last year \$5,500,000,000 worth of goods. If the tariff on dutiable goods is 60 per cent, it is fair to presume, taking protected and unprotected industries to-gether, that at least one-third of that sum is paid in lieu of duties to the manufacturers

said that all this is done for the upbuilding and maintenance of manufacturers, "How long, oh, Lord! how long" shall this upbuilding and maintenance go on?

A voice—For all time. [Applause.]

Then it will not stop with eternity. [Applause.] plause]. I will read you a letter written by a man named James G. Blaine [Republican applause] on the 10th of June, 1884. He wrote: "Nevertheless, facts are stubborn things, and the hard figures of arithmetic

cannot be satisfactorily ans wered by airy figures of speech. The truth remains that the coarser descriptions of cotton and cot-ton prints, boots and shoes, ordinary household furniture, harness for draft animals, agricultural implements of all kinds, doors, sashes and blinds, locks, bolts and hinges. silverware, plated ware, woodenware, ordi silverware, plated ware, woodenware, ordi-nary paper and paper hangings, common vehicles, ordinary window glass and glass-ware, rubber goods, coal, kerosene, white lead, lead pipe and articles in which lead is the chief component, can be and are pro-duced as cheaply in the United State as in any part of the world? [Anydause]

any part of the world." [Applause].

I will call your attention to the length of time and the amount of protection many of hese infant industries have had and are now having. Glassware of the common kind has been taxed since 1789. [Laughter.] The duty under the tariff of 1883 was 40 per cent. Maj. McKinley raised it to 60 per cent, although Mr. Blaine said seven years ago that it could be produced as cheaply in this country as anywhere in the world.
Applause. The fact is, this kind of ware is made cheaper here than anywhere else, and is shipped all over the world. Yet 50 per cent of the former rate was added to protect it against a competition that does not exist. [Laughter.] Glass chimneys from 45 per cent by the tariff of 1888 the major raised to 69 per cent. Penknives were raised from 50 to 71 to 183 per cent by were raised from 50 to 11 to 183 per cent by the McKinley bill, so that now the penknife men must meet every month or two to or-ganize and raise prices. We have been taxed 100 years on cotton cioth, which Mr. Blaine says can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else. Why not, since we grow the cotton? Under the McKinley bill the tax was raised from 45 to 62 per cent, Grain bags, protected since 1824, paid 40 per cent under the tax of 1883, but were raised to 80 per cent; oilcloth, which has been taxed since 1824, was raised from 40 to 50 per cent. Edging, embroideries, ruchings and all those things that the women like, and which used to be taxed from 30 to 35 and 40 per cent, are now all put up to 60 per cent. The woolen manufactures have been taxed since 1816, and the duty on the lowest grade of blankets was 72 per cent in ISS3, yet it is increased now to 91 per cent; the duty on the highest grade was raised, however, from 69 to only 71—an increase of

but 2 per cent. Before the McKinley bill a five-pound blanket cost to make \$2.50. The labor cost was 35 cents, and that blanket is now prot cted under the McKinley bill to the amount of \$2.28. And that, they would say, is to equalize the cost of labor between this country and England. [Laughter.] Ex-pensive carpets are put up from 49 to 65, and the cheaper ones from 40 to 80 and 85 per cent, yet carpets have been taxed since 1816, save during the fifteen years of Demo-cratic low tariff between 1846 and 1861, when they were not taxed at all. Some thing has happened in this country as a re-sult of the increase of taxation. At the close of the war, when we had taxed everything that could be seen, felt or thought of: when we were willing to be taxed because the Union was in danger, we had only got up to 30 per cent of taxation upon dutiable imports. In the twenty-five years that have passed since the war we have raised that 30 per cent first to 47, and then under the McKinley bill to 60 per cent. So in those years we have doubled the taxation in the tariff on goods brought into this country. Who is benefited by it! What have the

A voice—Razzle-dazzle. [Laughter.]

Governor Campbell here read from the certificate of the Republican secretary of the Ohio state board of equalization showing that in ten years the appraised value of farm land has depreciated \$28,000,000. Have other classes suffered alike! A voice-Carnegie.

Yes, Carnegie has \$30,000,000 of it. [Laughter.] In spite of this depreciation in farm lands

the report of Superintendent Porter of the census bureau, shows that in the ten years the state of Ohio has increased in wealth \$243,000,000. How much have the farmers got of it! Applause. Is there a farmer in the sound of my voice who is better off now than he was in 1880? "Cries of "Yes, yes."

Where is he? Cries of "Here, here," from various parts

of the hall, and laughter "But he has mortgages and has seen more sheriffs' sales." shouted a Democratic agriculturist, and a dozen others chimed in.

I state it as a fact that not one farmer in 1000 in Ohio is as well off to-day as in 1880. "Right, right; that's a fact," shouted va-

rious voices.
The appraisement shows it. Three hundred and sixty million dollars have gone from the farmers of Ohio. The major says they don't feel the tariff taxation, but they feel it when they compare their condition now with that of ten years ago. Last Oc-tober the tariff of this country was raised from 47 to 60 per cent for the avowed pur pose of benefiting labor and increasing its compensation. Will every laboring man in the audience who has had his wages increased since the McKinley bill went into effect please stand up and be counted. No one stood up and the Democrats cheered lastific.

I want Maj. McKinley, when he replies, to tell this audience where these working-men are who have got better wages under the tariff. [Applause.] In this country there have been more than 300 great manufacturing establishments which have reduced wages since the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill, and I don't know one who has increased them. [Cheers.] In the iron in-dustry we have had more strikes which were unsuccessful since the passage of that bill than in three years before. I hold in my hand a list of thirty establishments, including Carnegie's, working 36,300 men, in which organized labor has been banished. I will ask the major if he favors the ban-ishment of organized labor from the great factories of the country. [Cheers.] I have said before that the United States glass company, organized since the passage of the McKinley bill, and which has thrown out of employment already 500 men, is a trust. I say now that they are a trust by their own confessions. What did those companies consolidate for? To reduce ex-penses, they say. To control the product was what they organized for, and they don't like to be called a trust because trust is an unpopular word in this country. It was not in the dictionary until after the high tariff laws were passed. The glass manufactured aws were passed. The glass manufactured in Tiffin, Findlay and Fostoria, I understand, is made by Belgians imported into this country. I want to say now, that if I had my way, I would put a prohibitive tariff upon some things [applause], and the first thing would be upon an alien who comes here without the intention of becoming an American citize and with the intention of American citizen and with the intention of displacing American workmen. [Great ap-plause and prolonged cheering.]

MAJ. M'KINLEY'S REPLY.

Col. Howe, Republican chairman of the meeting, introduced Maj. McKinley as "An ideal typical American; one known not only at home, but abroad." [Applause.]

It gives me pleasure, said Maj. McKinley, after the ovation which greeted his appearance had subsided, to greet this great audience, and a special pleasure to speak from the same platform and to the same audience with Governor Campbell, that we may present the cause that we respectively ropresent. The issues between us and between the parties for which at the moment we stand are fixed not by ourselves, MAJ. M'KINLEY'S REPLY. moment we stand are fixed not by ourselves, but by the platforms of our respective par-ties. There are one or two of them which I propose to present. One of them is the question of silver, and the other the question of taxation. One relates to the standard with which we shall measure our ex-

changes with each other and the rest of the world, and the other relates to the methods of taxation by which we shall raise reve nues for public purposes. Upon this ques-tion of silver the Democratic platform has tion of silver the Democratic platform has declared for free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world as freely as gold is now coined and upon the ratios now fixed. The Republican party stands opposed to that, insisting that it cannot be safely done until the great commercial nations shall have fixed the ratio between gold and silver. The Republican party stands therefore for a dollar worth 100 cents, whether it be gold or silver or paper, and approves of be gold or silver or paper, and approves of the legislation of the last congress which requires the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month at its market value. That is a little more than the entire silver product of the United States, and for every dollar's worth of silver thus purchased the government issues its treasury notes which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and redeemable in coin at the will of the holder. The treasury note thus issued has behind it a dollar's worth of sliver pur-chased at its market value. The difference between the commercial value of the silver in the dollar and the coin value of the silver dollar went under the silver legislation of 1878 to the treasury. The cost of the silver in the silver dollar averaged to the government 80c to 81c, the government putting its stamp on it and making it a legal tender for 100c, and the difference between what the government paid for the silver and the face ve of the silver dollar amounted in twelve years to \$67,000,000, which went to the benefit of the 63,000,000 of people. Free and unlimited coinage would give that profit to the silver producers of the world. You can buy to-day the 37114 grains of pure silver which constitutes the silver dollar

Free and unlimited coinage would invite the silver producers of the world to bring their 76 cents worth of silver to the mints of the United States to be coined into a sil-ver dellar, the government by its fear comver dellar, the government by its fear compelling this people to take it for 100 cents. The Republican party says that if there is to be any profit in this matter of moneymaking it should go to the government. When we sell our labor or our crops we want to get for them the money that is as good as the thing we gave for that money and we want the thing we get to be unvarying in value and not only good to-day, but good every day of every week of every year, and good wherever trade goes. We want no short dollars. There is a general notion that if we had free and unlimited coinage we would have more money. Incoinage we would have more money. Instead of having more we would have less, for every dollar worth 100 cents would go out of circulation at the appearance of a silver dollar worth but 76 cents. A 100-cent ollar will not keep company with a 76-cent dollar. Governor Campbell said in one of his

speeches that I had voted for free and un-limited coinage of silver. So I did in 1877. I voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar to its coinage. Silver had been stricken from our coinage in 1873 by both political parties. In 1878, being in favor of both gold and silver as money to be kept at parity, one with the other, I voted for the restoration of the silver dollar. [Applause]. When I did it we had 8,000,000 silver dollars is cir-culation, and silver was more valuable than it is to-day. We have 405,000,000 of silver dollars to-day, and that is as much as we can maintain at parity with gold with the price of silver that prevails throughout the world. Governor Campbell and I voted together once. [Cheers and laughter]. We have voted together more than once. [Cheers and laughter]. In 1886 he voted against free and unlimited coinage of silver. He is for it now. [Great cheering]. He was right then, he is wrong now. He voted in 1886 that unless the rations of the world. in 1886 that unless the nations of the world. by January, 1889, should by concurrent ac-tion fix the ratio between gold and silver, the whole silver coinage of the country should be suspended. He and I voted together then. [Laughter]. He was not willing then to "chance it." He is willing to chance it now. [Laughter and cheers]. I have twice voted—and I don't know but oftener—

voted—and I don't know but oftener—against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I am opposed to free and unlimited coinage now because it means that we would be put upon a silver basis and do business with silver instead of gold, and silver and paper, each the equal of the other. I want to tell the workmen and the farmers here that it takes just as many blows of the hammer, as many strokes of the pick, as much digging, as much swinging and as much reaping to get a short dol-lar as it does to get a full dollar. The other issue between the Democratic

and Republican platforms is the one relating to the tariff. Governor Campbell does not like protection now. I remember when in a former congress Mr. Morrison brought. r congress 1 in a bill which provided for only about 20 per cent reduction of the tariff, and asked even the poor privilege of having it considered, and made a motion to that effect, I ered, and made a motion to that effect, it demanded the ayes and noes, and Governor Campbell voted with me then. [Laughter and cheers.] Governor (addressing Governor Campbell), you were right then. [Cheers.] And, Governor, you did not want to vote for the Mills bill either, did you? [Great laughter and cheers.] I have an interview of the governor's, which I shall not use till I have it passed to him and inquire whether it is correct. [Handing Governor Campbell a newspaper clipping.] And now, my fellow-citizens, it isn't a question of what Governor Campbell believes: it is not a question of what the governor did in the past or what I have done in the past: it is a question of the present and the plause.] Governor Campbell has a right to change his mind; it is a poor man who sacrifices right for consistency. [Ap-

Governor Campbell here handed back to Maj. McKinley the newspaper clipping containing the interview spoken of by him, denying its accuracy. Maj. McKinley, turning to the audience, said: My fellowcitizens, I don't use the interview at all. Governor Campbell has said to me it was not in his interview and that is the end of

not in his interview and that is the end of it. Fellow-citizens, there are only two ways to test any great question of public policy—one by reason and argument, the other by experience and history. The governor's platform commits himself to a tariff for revenue only; that is, a tariff upon foreign products levied with no other object in view but revenue, unminiful of every other consideration but revenue; not caring for the industries and occurations of the people. A tariff that occupations of the people. A tariff that will produce the most revenue is the tariff which the revenue tariff policy maintains to-day. A revenue tariff will raise revenue for the government; a protective tariff will do that. A revenue tariff will do nothing more; a protective tariff, besides raising revenue, will also stimulate the industrie of the people; encourage the skill and genius of American citizens, develop the resources for the government and secure to us as it has done in the past thirty years the first rank in mining, agriculture and manufacturing. Tell me why the foreign producer should be permitted to enjoy this market equally with American citizens; why he should have the same privilege to enter this market with his competing products as the American citizen enjoys. The foreign producers contribute not \$1 The foreign producers contribute not \$1 to our state, county or municipal improvements or expenses. They are beyond our jurisdiction. You cannot reach them. You cannot compel them to pay one cent tax. You have built this country. You have made its great highways and canals; you have maintained your state institutions of every character, and you have done it by taxing yourselves. The foreign producer owes no allegiance to our flar. Why should he upon any consideration of justice, eoualowes no anegnance to our nar. Why should be upon any consideration of justice, equality or fair play be permitted to share this market with the American with his competing products without condition or restraint? The only way we can reach him is when he brings his products to our ports.

is when he brings his products to our ports.

The governor says we pay the tax. If we do why, I ask, is England making such a fuss about our tariffs? [Laughter and applause] Why is Germany crying out against the new tariff law if we pay all the tariff? [Applause.] If you want to know who pays the tax ask the Canadian farm rewho brings his wheat to Erie county fallo. N. Y. The Erie county farmer acts his there, too. They meet at the same market place. The Erie county farmer takes 90 cents home with him; the Canadian farmer takes 90 cents less 25 cents—the American tariff. They say tariff is a tax, and the governor cites a number of

things to show that we pay the tax. Great God, must we have a chart to tell a man [Great laughter.] A chart to point out your poverty in the midst of plenty and prosperity! Who pays the tax? The duty prosperity! Who pays the tax? The duty on salt is 22.4 cents a barrel, or 12 cents per 100 pounds. It can be purchased for 30 cents a bushel where it is manufactured and 50 cents a barrel in a barrel which costs 20 cents, which makes the cost of the salt, if the governor be right, 8 cents. The said, if the governor ce right, seems, if the duty on wire nails was 4½ cents a pound. We reduced it to 2½ cents. They can be bought at the place they are made at 2.2 cents a pound. Who pays the tax? Cut nails can be bought for 1.56 cents a pound Steel rails can be bought for \$30 a ton, \$6 above the average price in Liverpool. The taxif is \$13.44 a ton, the duty is \$5 per tariff is \$13.44 a ton; the duty is 25 per cent.On soots and shoes the duty was 30 per cent. The governor seems to think we did not reduce any duties. I want to say to him that when he voted for the Mills bill he voted to make the duty on binding twine 25 per cent, equal to 114 cents, and we only made 7-10 of a cent. The duty on linseed oil is 32 cents a gallon, and if the tax is added linseed oil should sell here for 65 cents a gallon. But it does not. Who pays the tax? [Laughter.]

The governor explains that in this iniqui-

tious law of 1890 we gave a rebate of 99 per cent on imported raw material made into a finished product when entered for the export trade. That rebate principle has been in every tariff law since the second admin-istration of George Washington. Let me remind the governor while on the subject of rebate, that the committee on ways and means, over which Mr. Morrison presided. presented a report which was written by the able Democrat, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt of New York, recommending that a rebate of 99 per cent be given on imported raw material entered after finished for the export trade. He recommended it as in the interest of labor, stating that it furnished just so much labor for America which would be employed abroad, and the very proposition he suggested, and which every Democratic member of the ways and means committee voted for, is in the tariff law, and is the very provision made which Gov-ernor Campbell clamors for so loudly. Now I want to give you some experience, for that is better than a chart. [Laughter.] There is nothing in history or our own experience to justify a reversal of our protec-tive system or change our protective laws. A low tariff has always increased the importation of foreign goods, multiplied our foreign obligations, produced a balance of trade against us, supplanted the Democratic producer and manufacturer, undermined domestic prosperity and robbed labor of its just reward. Let me call first Thomas Ewing, once an emineut United States senator from Ohlo

Here Maj. McKinley read as showing the condition of agriculture under the revenue tariff policy prior to 1824. I beg to read you an extract from a speech made by Thomas Ewing, a senator from Ohio, in defense of the system of protection. Every farmer in Ohio long knew and felt the pres-sure consequent on this state of things. Year after year their stacks of wheat stood unthreshed, scarcely worth the manual labor of separating the grain from the straw. So low was it reduced in comparison with manufactured articles that I have known four bushels of wheat given for a pair of boots. Such was the state of things

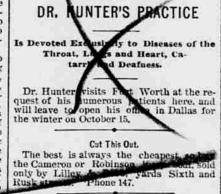
in the Western country prior and at the time of the revision of the tariff of 1824. There was deafening applause as Maj. McKinley, who had spoken just one and a half-hours, resumed his seat. The shades of evening were beginning to fall as Governor Campbell proceeded with his closing remarks.

remarks. CAMPBELL'S CLOSE I concur most heartily with Maj. McKin ley, said the governor, that this is the greatest and best and proudest nation on the earth, but until the hills would distribute that greatness and that wealth as God distributes the dews of heaven upon the just and the unjust alike. [Great applause, lasting for several moments, the speaker finally appealing to the audience for silence. As I said at the outset when I do silence.] As I said at the outset when I de picted from official statistics the deplorable condition of the farmers and cited the re-duction of wages of the workingmen and women, he answered, not in words, but by intimatious, that I am a calamity shricker and says you must not grumble. You mer and says you must not grumble. You men of Findlay, glass workers who have had your wages reduced, you steel workers of Cleveland, you must not grumble because some one else has the wealth of your labor. Maj. McKinley has spoken one hour and half, but he has not said to me or to thi audience why his bill raised the tariff from 40 to 60 per cent. He has not pointed out why the wage worker has not had an in

rrease of wages.

Referring to the silver question, the governor said: The great trouble about silver is that there is not enough of it in circulation, and that the working people do not get their share of it. Maj. McKinley has said that the Republican party is responsible for the financial legislation for the past thirty years, and if there are any 80-cent silver dollars in circulation the Re-80-cent silver dollars in circulation the Re publican party is responsible for it. [Ap-

Time was called on the governor as he was reading an extract from a speech in 1883 by Senator Sherman on the wool ques-tion, and the debate ended at 5:30, having lasted a trifle over three hours. There wa a rush of the spectators to shake hands with the candidates, and for a moment the platform was in infinite danger of giving way under the extra weight.



A WASTED LIFE

BY HARRY EDWARDS. An old man sat with his head bowed low,
And he seemed to be crushed with a weight of
woe:
His form was bent and his locks were gray—
His look and his attitude seemed to say,
"I am almost done with this earthly life,
Soon will be ended its cares and strife."

As he sat all alone by the wayside there, The breezes tossing his thin gray hair. He seemed to be dreaming of years gone by, For he heaved a sad and bitter sigh; And a feeling of sympathy touched my he That caused the tears in my eyes to start

"You ask for my story," at last he said, "Tis a sorrowful story of trouble and pain,
And could I but live my life again,
What a different story I'd have to tell
When I came to the end of life's journey—ah

"I will soon be beyond all this bitter regret For the years ishave wasted, but cannot forget. It is too late to alter the course that I chose. For I feel that my life is fast nearing its What a sorrowful sight, after long years of Is the wreck of a wasted and misspent life!

Delight Followed by Torment.

What man or woman will deny that a go

dinner is a present delight? Equally unden ble is it that when a well cooked meal is ceeded by a fit of dedigestion, rapture is This incomparable stomachic entirely reforms faulty direction, and regulates, besides, the liver and the bowels, which must act harmonic ously with the digestive organ, or all three fail out of year. Take the Bitters for kidney and heumatic complaints, and in all times of nalaria. As a tonic, appetizer and promoter f convalescence it has no peer.



AN ANOMALY IN FROGS.

A Recent Acquisition to the London Zoological Garden.

The London Zoological society has contributed many curious objects to the gaze of the wonder loving public. A recent sequisition of a kind to interest visitors is none other than a white frog-a rare ob ject indeed. He was caught in Wiltshire. and is a fine specimen of his kind.



Hetakes existence calmly in his weed strewn-box, not at all disturbed by the curious who throng to see him all day. His large black eyes are rimmed with flesh of a dull golden color and make him rather a ghastly object than otherwise.

Professor Qurkett seems to believe that all pearls are produced by the boring of small animals through the shell and the pushing forward the inner plate of nacre

How Do Pearls Grow?

so as to irritate the animal. That pearls can be produced in this way there is no doubt; that all pearls are produced in this way I doubt very much, says a writer in Notes and Queries. Another writer on the subject of breeding pearls tells the following: Nearly five years ago, while staying with some kind friends in Pulo, Penang (Straits of Malacca), I was shown by a lady resident, wife of a merchant of high position in this island, some five ordinary looking small pearls, which had increased and multiplied while in her possession. She had set them aside for about a twelvemonth in a small wooden (screw) box about two and a half inches broad and one and a half inches high, they were packed in soft cotton and accompanied by half a dozen grains of common rice. On opening the receptacle at the expiration of the above time she found four additional pearls. These I myself saw and examined not long after the lady had made the discovery, beautiful little things they were, and about the size of a pin's head.

In an interesting paper on the habits of the moose in The Zoologist one of the points noted is that moose generally lie with the tail to windward, trusting to their senses of hearing and smelling, which are remarkably acute, to warn them of approaching danger from that quarter. They can use their eyes to warn them from dan ger to leeward, where hearing and especially smelling would be of little use. While they are sleeping or chewing the cud their ears are in perpetual motion, one backward, the other forward, alternately. They also have the remarkable insight to make a short turn and sleep below the wind of their fresh track, so that any one falling thereon and following it up is sure to be heard or smelled before he can get within shooting distance.

Acuteness of Senses in the Moose.

A New Idea for Preventing Hot Boxes. A new method of lubricating passenger car journals is under the experiment of members of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. The idea is as simple as can be, consisting of a strip of goods resembling a lamp wick, one end of which is immersed in oil; the wick outside of the oil is wrapped around the journal, and at every revo-lution of the wheel the oil is drawn to the journal, keeping it continually cool. One pint of oil, it is claimed, will run a train miles without the slightest d nger of an overheated bearing. The Manufacturers' Gazette, authority for the foregoing, says if this method is developed it will undoubtedly meet with success, as hot boxes resulting from friction are the source of

Increase in Aluminium Products. There has been a remarkable development in aluminium products, due in large part to the use of electricity in obtaining the metal. According to a ceusus report one company produced about two tons of aluminium bronzes in 1885, and over 800 short tons in 1889; another produced 19,200 pounds of aluminium in 1889, and the total product in this country, including the aluminium in bronzes, for that year is estimated at 47,468 pounds, and valued at \$97,-335. The business is now being developed

so rapidly that it is expected the world's

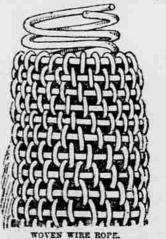
product annually will be in a short time

equal to the product of all the years be-

tween 1860 and 1889. The price, too, has

been greatly reduced. A Curious Form of Rope. In view of the extensive use of rope in the place of leather belting for the transmission of power, considerable interest attaches to a wire rope which has recently been introduced.

The illustration here reproduced from the St. Louis Republican shows the structure of a 1-inch rope, which is claimed to be equal to an 8-inch flat belt in its pow-



WOVEN WIRE ROPE. erful transmitting capacity. The authority mentioned says that the rope is hollow, being nothing more than a spiral spring. woven through and through with small wire. Actual tests of a cable of this character, weighing ten onnces to the foot and made of ordinary Bessemer wire, showed that it possessed a tensile strength of

A careful examination of the aqueous humor of the eyes of cattle will determine whether they are suffering from tubercle or not. The bacilli will be found there in all cases where the disease exists.

ON TICK.

She heard his heart beat where her head
Lay pillowed on his manly breast;
It seemed to her its throbbing said
A world of things of love's unrest.
"Dear Charles," said she, "your heart beats

Of constancy that ne'er may vary."
He as wind; answer for a spell.
Butblessed his short-wind Waterbury

28th YEAR

FOREPAUGH SHOWS. ADAM The oldest, largest, richest combination of Menagerie, Museum, Triple Circus, Huge Hippodrome, Realistic Wild West Show, Trained Animals, and Famous Special Features the world has ever looked upon, will exhibit Afternoon and Night at usual hours and prices, at

FORT WORTH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13

Abilene, Oct. 12. Denison, Oct. 14. Greenville, Oct. 15. Dallas, Oct. 16. Waco, Oct. 17. San Antonio, Oct. 19. Austin, Oct. 20. Brenham, Oct. 20. Houston, Oct. 22.

Brenham, Oct. 21, Palestine, Oct. 24.

1200 MEN AND HORSES.

In the steel-encircled Circus Ring and per formed by Col. Edgar Daniel Boone and Miss Carlotta. First season in America. See Liona Riding Tricycles, Forming High Pyramids. Playing See-Saw, Carried in Arms, Liona Harnessed to Charlots and Racing and Riding all free and unmuzzled, in a steel girded circus ring.



3-RING CIRC 200 ACTORS.

\$3,000,000 IN ESTED IN T MAGNIFICENT PARI HIPPODHOME

For 28 years everywhere admitted to be the

HANLON-VOLTERS.

their thrilling "Leap for Life" 5 Acting

TRAINED ELEPHANTS

50 CARS, 4 TRAINS, OWNED BY THE SHOW 200 WILD BEASTS

most costly and colossal collection of mais and birds in the universe. Lot Giraffes, Polar Bears, Rhinocero potamus, Mammoth Mandrils, Osti Sea Lions, Huge Itoa Constrictors, Kangaroos, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, and an aviar composed of nearly all the rare and beautiful birds of the whole world. 100 Trained Ani-

DAILY EXPENSES, \$5,500, RAIN ORDSHINE All enlarged and reconstructed for this season,

REALISTIC WILD WEST EXHIBITION.

MENAGERIES.

GHOST DANCE and scenes at Wounded Knee Creek, Capt. A.
H. Bogardus and family of Sharpshooters, 100
Plainsmen, Tribes of Indians, Robbery E.—
Mail Coach, Hanging Horse Thief, Custer's last
Rally, Virginia Reel on Horsecack, Pony Express Riders, Indian Chiefs, Squaws, Pappooses, Border Life in all its phases.

14 Water-Proof Tents. Seats for 10.000.

SEE THE STUPENDOUS, GOLD-GLEAMING, GORGEOUS PARADE. SEE THE STUPENDOUS, GOLD-GLEAMING, GORGEOUS PARADE.

The magnificent array of superb chariots, statue-ornamented dens, beautified with historical scenes, and the Wild West famous reatures, mounted savages, plainsmen, scouts, trappers, U.S. soldiers, etc., and the two great herds of marching elephants, and all the handsome horses, ponies, and wide-opened lairs of wild beasts. Knights chevaliers, and peeriess pageantry displays. Lalla Rookh's departure from Delhi and Cleopatra journeying to meet Marc Antony. For full description of this mammoth and sublime spectacular display see other publications.

Reserved numbered chairs on the grand stand extra. For the accommodation of all who desire to avoid the crowds at the show ground, reserved numbered seats (at regular prices) and admission tickets, at usual slight advance, can be obtained at Howe & Barcow's Drug Store, 512 Main Street, on the day of exhibition. Two performances every week day, at 2 and 8 p in Pavillons open at 1 and 7. Cheap round-trip excursion tickets on all lines of travel. Only Great show coming.

J. E. COOPER, Sole Owner.



## A Clean Saving

When you go to The Fair as they sell you so much for a little money.

USEFUL NOTIONS! Dress shields, seamless none better, per pair .... Dress stays, per dozen .... Best English pins ..... ools for... \*\*\*\*\*\*\* ...... Banner rods ...... Embroidery tinsel ..... Turkey red embroidery Banner rods Just What You Need.

Water tumblers....

Barn lantern Bull's-eye lantern French china cups and saucers, per

set .....

FOR THE LADIES. Pure silk gloves ...... 35

5 10 Silk elastic ribbon 15
05 Silk embroidered handkerchiefs 25
05 Seamless fast black hose 19
02 Lap-boards, felt, finest brass bound 1 00 times in bulk, per oz.

coap, 13c; two cakes for ...

hmes Bouquet soap .... Toilet por Pozzoni's comparion powder.....

Something for Everbody.

Mincing knives, double steel blades.\$ 10 Galvanized washtubs 1 00 Novels, cloth binding.
5-foot step-ladders 1 00 Novels, cloth binding.
Lamps complete from 25 Bamboo splasher, hand painted.
Good house broom 15 Bixby's Royal shoe polish 15 Bixby's Royal shoe polish
35 Oil cloth sensol bags
50 Lunch baskets
15 Night lamps, decorated Boy's ax. 95 Boy's Hatchets, 10c, 15c and......

Don't spend your money on Lamps unless you have seen what excellent bargains we offer.

HE::FAIR

213 Houston Street.

Subscribe for the The Weekly Gazarra is the best advertisement for Texas to be had.